

TERMS.
Two Dollars in advance, or Three Dollars
at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE DOLLAR per square, of twelve lines or less,
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Where the insertion of an advertisement is ordered,
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publishers) until forbid, and charged accordingly.
All advertisements from strangers, as well as all
orders for job-work, must be accompanied with
the cash, or a reference to some responsible and
convenient acquaintance.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS.
W. M. D. MALONE, } Huntsville.
N. B. COATES, }

Regular Weekly Packet for Jefferson City,
Boonville and Glasgow

The Steamboat WAPELO,
N. J. EATON, Master, will re-
sume her regular trips from
St. Louis to Glasgow, on the opening of navigation
in the Spring and will continue them through-
out the season. She will leave St. Louis every
Saturday afternoon, at six o'clock, and will reach
Glasgow early on Monday, and will leave Glasgow
for St. Louis every Tuesday morning at 10
o'clock.

The WAPELO is new, staunch built, and unsur-
passed in speed by any boat on the Missouri river,
and has uncommonly good accommodations for
passengers. Her officers are experienced in the
trade and will make every exertion to give general
satisfaction.

For freight, or passage, apply on board or to
R. F. HANENKAMP,
Agent at Glasgow.

February 1st, 1845.

Regular Weekly Packet.

The splendid and fast run-
ning Steamer, LEWIS F.
LINN, M. KENNETH, master,
will resume her regular trips on the opening of
navigation, leaving St. Louis every Monday at 6
o'clock P. M. Will be at Jefferson City and
Nashville on Tuesday, and at Rocheport, Boon-
ville, Glasgow and Brunswick on Wednesday.
Returning, she will leave Brunswick 11 o'clock
A. M., Thursday, Pass Glasgow, Boonville,
Rocheport and Nashville, same evening, and reach
St. Louis early Saturday morning.

The LINN having undergone thorough repairs
and accommodations that cannot be excelled, may
be relied on by Passengers and Shippers for the
same regularly and polite attention from her
experienced officers that have heretofore charac-
terized her.

February 22d, 1845.

BACON WANTED by J. D. PERRY & Co.
Fayette, April 5th, 1845.

ELLIOTT'S celebrated Razors, for sale by
JOEL PREWITT.
Fayette, August 24th, 1844.

A Superior lot of Ready-made clothing, such
as Gents fine cloth dress coats, heavy Sati-
net pants, Vests assorted and nett drawers, to-
gether with a fine assortment of shirts, for sale by
KUNKLE & KRING.
Fayette, December 14th, 1844.

Spring and Summer Goods.

HAVING opened our stock of SPRING GOODS,
we would take this method to invite our
friends and customers to call and examine our pat-
terns and prices. Among our selections may be
found—

- Fine and Superfine wool black cloth,
Drap D'Etto, a new and beautiful article for
summer coats.
- Single mill'd fancy Cassimeres,
Satin velvet and fancy vestings,
Gambroons, drillings and cottonades,
Italian black and fancy silk cravats,
Rep de Laines, Balzarines,
Laws and fancy prints,
Kilt, silk and flannel net gloves,
Fillet net & fingered mitts,
Black and fancy silk hose,
" " white cotton do.,
Jet necklaces, hair and breast pins,
Braid and straw bonnets,
Bonnet, cap and neck ribbon,
Artificials, new styles,
Silk points and cravats,
Thread laces and edgings,
Jacquet inserting do.,
Lyle do.

Also—A fine stock of Hats, Caps and Shoes,
consisting of

- Nutria Beaver Hats,
Russia Fur do.
Drab Cassimere do.
Glazed Hats and Caps,
Falm Leaf Hats,
Fine Calf Boots,
" " Shoes,
Kip
Children's and Misses Shoes,
Ladies' Kid Slippers, &c., &c.
- Together with a good assortment of Hardware,
Builders Tools and Cutlery,
Blacksmiths rasps and files,
Hand and tenant saw do.
Socket and framing chisels,
American C. S. Angers,
Plate, pad and rim lock do.,
Door latches and cupboard locks,
Iron and brass butt Hinges,
Wood screws and fish hooks,
Grass and Grain Scythes,
Scythe Snaeths, &c., &c.

We have also Queensware, Saddlery, Horse
Collars, Blind Bridles and Girths, in short almost
every article requisite to make up a general and
complete assortment of goods.

J. D. PERRY & Co.
Fayette, April 19th, 1845.

Stationery.

SWITZLER & SMITH have just opened a small
lot of School Books, and a full supply of
Writing and Letter paper,
German and English Slates,
Blue and Black Ink,
Smith's Grammar,
Hazen's Speller and Definer,
Webster's and Eyerly's Spellers,
do., Elementary Dictionary,
Olney's Geography and Atlas,
Constock's Philosophy,
Bonycastle's Mensuration,
Ray's, Pike's, Smiley's and Smith's Arithme-
tics, for sale by
SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, April 19th, 1845.

Fashionable Hats—Leary's Style.

NUTRIA, Cassimere and Molekin Hats, of
superior quality, just finished on Leary's
Spring Style—a good supply on hand, and for sale by
W. H. MCKINSTRY,
23 Market Street.
St. Louis, May 3d, 1845.

LEGHORN, Straw and Chip Bonnets, ribbons,
flowers, jet necklaces, breast and hair pins,
silk hair nets for children, just received and for
sale low by BREMERMAN & CUNO.
Boonville, April 19th, 1845.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 6.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1845.

No. 15.

The Boonville Cheap Hardware
Establishment.

THE subscribers feel warranted in stating that
the city of Boonville has never been fur-
nished with an assortment of hardware adequate to
the demand. They have accomplished a selection
which in quality, variety and prices, will bear
comparison with any establishment in the West.
Newspaper statements are so common, that read-
ers often treat them lightly, but in this case, the
serious attention of purchasers is particularly di-
rected to our establishment, and we assure them that
they will not be disappointed.

That their friends, customers and strangers who
are anxious to meet with the best bargains and
the best of assortments, may easily find their es-
tablishment, they have put up a large "PAD-
LOCK" in front of their store.

They are now receiving their SPRING GOODS,
consisting of, viz:

- Table and pocket cutlery,
Butcher, shoe and carving knives,
Razors, scissors and shears,
German silver, Britannia and iron tea and
table spoons,
Britannia soup ladles, iron ladles & skimmers,
Trays and waiters,
Britannia, brass and japan'd candlesticks,
American, carpenters and Scotch spring
knob locks,
Dead, pad, cupboard, trunk, chest, horse, and
No. 1, 2 and 3 key till locks,
Knobs, and Norfolk latches of different kinds,
Cupboard catches, brass and iron butts,
Table, parliament, strap and T hinges,
Blind fasteners, sash and screw pulleys,
Bolts and screws of all sizes and qualities,
Gun barrels, gun ribs and locks, percussion
nipples, gun cocks and mountings, main
springs, thumbers, &c., &c.
- Sheet brass, iron and brass wire,
Weeding, grubbing, and garden hoes,
Pitch and dung forks, garden rakes,
Spades and shovels, irons, warlike irons,
Waldron's grain and grass scythes, warranted
genuine,
Erambles and German scythes, sickles,
Trace, ox, log, fifth, breast and halter chains,
Said irons, tea kettles, frying pans, grid-irons,
Bell metal, sauce pans, and dinner pots,
Mousehole anvils, Rotterkeyed vices,
Stocks and dies, files of every description,
Rowland's mill saws, cross cut saws,
Spear's genuine hand, spanned and ripping
saws,
Planes of every description,
And a great many more articles, too numerous
to mention here. All these articles we offer very
low for cash or produce, at the market price.

BREMERMAN & CUNO.
Boonville, April 19th, 1845.

A Fresh Supply.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED, and offer for sale,
a large and most extensive assortment of new
styles of fashionable SUMMER GOODS, which
we are pleased to show our friends and customers,
at as low prices, and on as reasonable terms as can
be purchased in this market: among which may be
found, for ladies' wear,

- Rich silk balzarines
Cotton and wool do.
Printed lawns—new styles
400 pieces fancy prints, very cheap
Fancy shawls and Braze scarfs
Fancy silk ties and cravats
Grass skirts
Thread and lisle edgings
Jacquet do. and insertings
Worked collars and cambric hdks
French Kid gloves, Parasols, &c. &c.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, we are pre-
pared to supply almost every article called for.—
Our stock of Cloths, Fancy Cassimeres, Satin,
Silks and Cashmere Vestings, Summer Coatings,
&c. is large, well selected and at such prices as
cannot fail to please. Call and see
J. D. PERRY & CO.
Fayette, May 17th, 1845.

JUST received and for sale a large and hand-
some assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
including

- Table knives and forks pen and pocket knives
Razor strops, brushes, &c.
Axes, all sizes; hatchets and bench axes
Grain and grass scythes
Hinges and screws; door locks
Chest and cupboard do
Door and table hinges; padlocks
Screws, brads and tacks
Stirrups, bridle bits and spurs
Frying pans; sad irons
Table and tea spoons
Candlesticks and snuffers
Nail and shoe hammers
Shoe pinners; sieves
Log and trace chains
Coffee mills, various kinds, and most other
articles in the hardware line, for sale low, by
may 10 SWITZLER & SMITH.

New and Fashionable
DRY GOODS.

JUST received and for sale at the lowest prices
of the season, a handsome variety of
Rich new style Calicoes,
Laws, Jacquets and Muslins,
Balzarines, Muslin De Laines,
Ginghams, Basegels,
Shawls and scarfs,
Cravats and fancy Handkerchiefs,
Laces, Edgings and Bobbinets,
Worked Collars,
Parasols and Sunshades,
Umbrellas, Domestic, Osnaburghs, Bed Tick-
ings, Cotton and Linen Drillings, Summer Coat
and Pantaloon stuffs, Gambroons, Corda, Fustians,
Russia, Table and Towel Diapers, Apron and
Furniture Checks, Cotton Fringes, Bleached shirt-
ings and sheetings, Irish Linens and Hollands,
Corded skirts, silk and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Cotton Yarns, Candlewick and Carpet Chain, Ho-
sery and Gloves, Dress Silks, Gloves and Mitts,
&c., &c., just such an assortment of really choice
goods as Ladies like to see at this season of the
year, for sale low by SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, April 19th, 1845.

Bonnets and Trimmings.

Just received a large assortment of
Leighorn and English Straw Bonnets,
Round Straw and Albert Lace do.
Lawn and Willow do.
Neapolitan and Gimp do., embracing
a great variety of styles and prices, also a
beautiful stock of Ribbons and Flowers, Bullion,
Ruches, &c., &c., by SWITZLER & SMITH.
Fayette, April 19th, 1845.

PRIME New Orleans sugar

" Rio, Havana and Java coffee
Molasses and golden syrup
Leaf sugar
Pepper and spices, and family groceries in
general, for sale low by
may 10 SWITZLER & SMITH.

MILL STONES.—A first rate pair of country

Mill Stones with all the fixtures thereto, for
sale by J. D. PERRY & Co.
Fayette, May 31, 1845.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN
LECTURES.

Mr. Caudle has been whispering with the
Maid—Mrs. C. jealous and indignant.

A pretty pass things have come to, Mr.
Caudle. Men won't know who are their
own wives by and by. So, your skylarks
are not enough to take your attention from
your wife, but you must be saying soft
things to our maid-of-all-work. You say
you didn't? I say you did. You need not
think to deceive me, Caudle. I see it all.
I know you too well. It's a burning shame,
so it is, that you, the father of a lovely
family, and the husband of a devoted wife,
should whisper to the maid. But you did,
Mr. Caudle. I say—you—did! You
didn't? Was ever a man so deceitful! What
is your word worth, Mr. Caudle, when you
lie right into my face? But the maid
shall budge, I won't keep her another day.
She shall go bag and baggage, if I have
to do all her work myself. Lord knows
I work hard enough as it is. But I won't
have that wench about the house. Poor
girl you say! Well, there now, that is as
much as to own it. You wouldn't say
poor girl, Mr. Caudle, if you wasn't in love
with her. Its no use, I see how it is.
Poor girl, indeed! I should like to know
who is to support your girls, who don't
know where they belong, or how they be-
have themselves. We women work and
drudge just to see our maids-of-work do
nothing but whisper with our husbands.
But I'll not endure it Caudle. You say
hold my tongue. A pretty figure I should
make holding my tongue, and you whisper-
ing all the time with my maid.

I tell you again it is no use for you to
deny it. I see the guilt in your face. Or,
I should see it if there was a light in the
room. The more shame for you, for blow-
ing out the candle so long before you got
into bed. Men don't blow out candles,
unless they have something to be ashamed
of. But I'll not endure it. I'll go home to
my mother, Mr. Caudle. No, I won't! I'll
discharge that maid first. Poor girl, again!
Do you say that Caudle? You would pro-
bably a saint. But I'll have my revenge.
I'll tear the house down about your ears.
Well see then who'll whisper to the maid.
Nothing good comes of whispering. I
should like to know what honest folks want
to whisper about. I don't whisper? You
may well say that. Indeed I don't. I
wish I could speak with thunder. You
wouldn't pretend to sleep. I'd wake all
the sleep out of you.

And next we shall have an elopement.
Don't say fool, Mr. Caudle. Nobody's a
fool except for marrying you. I say we
shall have an elopement, and you'll be put
in all the papers. Richard Caudle, Esq.,
gone off with his servant maid, leaving a
lovely and disconsolate wife and three
children. The maid not handsome either.
I say not handsome, Mr. Caudle. Wouldn't
that be a fine story for the rising genera-
tion to read? You say you will elope if I don't
hold my tongue. I say you shan't elope—
and I won't hold my tongue. It's not
often that I use it, goodness knows. I'll
watch you, I'll follow you to the ends of
the earth like a poor, patient, abused wife,
as I am. But you shan't go; I'll tear the
girl's eyes out first. And you shan't go to
sleep either. You only pretend to be asleep.
I know when a man's asleep. You needn't
snore so, for I don't hear it. I don't
snore—I do—n't sn—ore.

Here Mrs. Caudle's clamshell closed from
very weariness, and she slept.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SPENCER.—The
government cutter, recently ordered to Phil-
adelphia, to have her propellers changed
from the Hunter principle to that of the
Loper, left that city on Thursday morning
for New York, under the command of Cap-
tain Fraser. A party of gentlemen, among
whom were the Hon. G. M. Dallas, Hon.
Charles J. Ingersoll, Mr. S. V. Merrick,
Captain Loper, Commodore Elliott, Captain
Grant, a committee of the Franklin Insti-
tute, and a number of the officers of the
navy, proceeded in the vessel as far as Mar-
cus Hook, for the purpose of being witness-
es of the trial of the newly arranged prop-
ellers. The Spencer left the wharf under
a salute fired in honor of the Vice President
of the United States, and proceeded down
the river at so rapid a rate, that the most
anguine expectations of Captain Loper and
the company were more than realized. The
vessel worked rapidly, and demonstrated,
by her increased rate of speed and easy
handling, the great utility of the invention.
—[Alex. Gazette.]

Captain Fremont, and his company, con-
sisting of about sixty men, left this city on
the steamer Henry Bry, for Independence,
on Thursday evening. At Independence,
he will be joined by another body of men
who have been engaged there. Several of
them were men who were with Capt. Fre-
mont in his former expeditions. Mr. Ste-
phen Cooper, a member of the last Legisla-
ture, from Adair county, we understand,
goes out as the pilot of the company. He
is an old and experienced woodsman, and a
bold yet cautious man. The company,
when complete, will consist of more than
one hundred men, and will leave Indepen-
dance at as early a day as practicable. The
men have been selected chiefly with refer-
ence to their qualities as woodsmen and
marksmen. A great many were anxious
to accompany, or enlist in the expedition.
We believe, had it been necessary, that
thousands of men, would have offered their
services. As it was the applicants amount-
ed to several hundred. Curiosity and anxi-
ety to visit the Indian country, and the
Oregon territory, pervades all classes, and
especially the young men, and there are
hundreds who regret the want of an op-
portunity to go out.—St. Louis Rep.

REVOLUTION IN CALIFORNIA.
PORT OF MONTEREY, (California.)
March 22, 1845.

In addition to what I wrote you in my
last, I am now enabled to inform you that
the Californians have succeeded in their ef-
forts against the government of the regular
governor and commandant general Don
Manuel Micheltorena. The Californians
to the number of one hundred and fifty, af-
ter remaining in this vicinity for a few
days, went to the town of Angels, one
hundred miles north of this port, and storm-
ed it in the night, with the loss of but two
men. They were soon joined by the Cali-
fornians of that place. On the 10th or 12th
of January, Governor General Micheltorena
left this town with his officers, one
hundred and fifty Mexican soldiers, some
citizens of Old Mexico, sixty or eighty
wild Indians trained to arms by Capt. Sut-
ter, (a Swiss settler on the river Sacramento),
and one hundred foreigners; a part of
whom are settled on the same river. He
had also ox-carts, cannon and baggage; and
had to make a road as he proceeded over
a difficult mountainous route. Sometimes
he went a league a day, and then again
would halt four or five days without any
apparent object. During all this time the
Californians (insurgents) travelled through-
out the country 10 or 20 leagues (30 to 60
miles) a day. They returned at times to
the vicinity of the Governor-general's for-
ces, from a long distance off and would then
disappear.

After the Governor-general had been on
the road a month, the foreigners and sol-
diers began to leave him by fives and tens
at a time; the former being disgusted with
the slowness of his progress, and the lat-
ter with the hope of getting free from the
service; while many of those remaining
were in hopes that the Californians would
be victorious and would ship them back to
San Blas, where they had families or rela-
tions; they having been forced into the ranks
and brought into California against their
will. Gen. Micheltorena after having been
forty days in reaching the vicinity of the
town of Angels, for the third time came
near the insurgents, who then offered them
battle. They (the insurgents) were three or
four hundred strong, under Don Jose Cas-
tro, who had persuaded many foreigners to
join his party.

On the 20th of February, the two par-
ties (consisting of about six hundred men
altogether, Mexicans, Californians, and In-
dians) got into action. Castro commenced
the fight with cannon, firing large shot; and
the Governor-general, on his side, return-
ing his fire with grape. Both parties re-
mained so far apart all that day as not to
lose a man. On the next day (the 21st)
the battle again commenced, and was contin-
ued in what is here considered a warm and
desperate contest. The Governor-general
however, soon surrendered; for forty or
fifty foreigners having left him some time
before the remainder refused to fight against
their countrymen in the insurgent ranks.
Some reports make the total loss (on both
sides) amount to three or four men, while
others make it as many horses. In all
probability, there were not six men killed or
wounded in the whole two days fighting,
although 250 cannon balls were fired. After
the battle, a treaty was made, by which it
was agreed that every person on either side
might go where he wished—the soldiers to
go to San Blas or remain. The Mexican
officers who wish to remain will continue
to hold their present commissions and pay.
But few of them, however, will remain
here. The Governor-general is to go by
water to San Blas with all who choose to
accompany him, and from thence he is to
proceed to Mexico. Don Pico has become
Governor, as he is the leading member of the
house of deputies or State legislature; and
Don Jose Castro has become Commandant-
general of California. He will, I suppose,
make many changes of officers. The reve-
nue of the country is from eighty to one
hundred thousand dollars, and is all from
the Custom house.

The ground over which they (the Mexi-
can forces) took 30 or 40 days to travel, was
passed by the Californians in 10 days on
their return to this capital to take possession
of it. This mode of travel caused his ruin;
but had he succeeded the Californians would
have arisen again.

During the last twelve years there have
been four revolutions against the Mexican
commanding generals which have all been
unsuccessful. During the last twelve years,
six Mexican generals have arrived out here;
one of whom died, and the rest were sent
back by the Californians, having altogether
held command but for six years; while Al-
varado, a native, who put himself into of-
fice eight years ago, ruled the other six.

California, from Bodega to San Diego, is now
more under its own command—the
Russians having left Bodega, which now be-
longs to Capt. Smith, of Baltimore, (United
States of America) who is a naturalized
citizen of California. Whether the natives
of this country will keep peace among
themselves, or be again conquered for a
year or two by Mexico remains to be seen.
If allowed to govern themselves, they ac-
knowledge the Mexican flag, and laws when
they please them. They pay little attention
to the Mexican tariff, except to raise the
amount of salaries and a few odd matters.
In fact the state of California, and its wants
and commerce, are such that the tariff and
laws of Mexico are but little applicable to
the country.

PORT OF MONTEREY, March 24, 1845.

Don Pico has taken the command of this
department as governor, and Don Jose
Castro as commandant general of the town
of Angels, near San Pedro. They received
this command by treaty with General M.

Micheltorena, and have now chartered the
American bark Don Quixote, formerly of
Boston, but now belonging to John and
William Paty, merchants of the Sandwich
Islands, for eleven thousand dollars (\$11-
000) to bring the General and forces to this
port. The bark now lies at anchor here,
with the soldiers on board prisoners. The
Gen. and his officers are allowed six days to
arrange their business and take on board
their families, they then proceed to San
Blas, thence to the city of Mexico, Capt.
Sutter and all the foreigners who joined
the government forces have returned to
their farms on the head waters of the San
Francisco, as they found many of their
countrymen with the insurgents.—Wash-
ington Union.

NEW-ENGLAND RAILWAYS.
The following interesting article on the sub-
ject of the railways of New-England, their
progress and the character of their system,
is copied from the Albany Argus.

The rail road fever rages throughout New-
England with unabated intensity. The Maine
people seem determined to go at something on
a large scale; and they have a project worthy
of their highest enterprise. They are about
undertaking a railroad between Portland and
Montreal. The distance to the Canada line is
140 miles; and the estimated cost is \$2,500,000.
The route is said to be far more favorable than
was anticipated. From the Canada line to Mon-
treal the distance is about 110 miles. This part
is to be constructed by the capitalists of Can-
ada. As an instance of the determined feeling
in its favor, it is stated that \$350,000 have
been subscribed in Montreal for this purpose! Part
of this is taken by London capitalists, who are
interested in Canada lands. The Portlanders
alone are now raising \$500,000—while it is
reasonably hoped that all the towns on the
route will subscribe with the same liberality.
This will certainly be a railway, both in a
military and commercial point of view of the
highest importance in Canada as well as the
United States.

In New Hampshire the feeling is also dead
and pervading. Several railroad charters have
been granted; and among these is a liberal
charter, which will carry through the Central
railway from Concord to Lebanon or Haver-
hill. This road would nearly dissect New
Hampshire. It is contemplated to extend it to
Burlington. \$400,000 of the stock has been
already taken.

Massachusetts is all alive with rail roads.
The Springfield and Hartford road was com-
pleted in December last. Its length was
twenty-six miles—is run in an hour and ten
minutes. This shows the substantial character
of the road. The extension is now progress-
ing from Springfield to Northampton, and it
will be opened throughout the whole line—20
miles by next fall. It is now proposed to ex-
tend that soon to Greenfield—20 miles fur-
ther up the Connecticut river. A charter has
been obtained, and the stock is mostly taken.
The grading will soon commence.

The Plymouth and Boston railway—40 miles
in length—is progressing so rapidly as to be
fit for travel during the present season. The
Fall river railway, which may be regarded as
a branch of the Boston and Providence will be
in operation some time in June. This opens a
new route from New-York, by way of the
Long Island, to Boston. A fine line of steam-
ers is to be put on the route between Green-
port and Fall river.

But the great enterprise in which Boston is now
engaged is the Vermont and Massachusetts rail
way, designed to connect Boston Bay and Lake
Champlain, and ultimately by Plattsburgh and
Ogdensburg, with the St. Lawrence river
and Lake Ontario. This is a noble enterprise,
fully equal to the Great Western railway. From
its location, it may be deemed an important
arm of national defence. The first link in
this great chain, from Boston to Fitchburg—
45 miles is already in operation. Vigorous ef-
forts are making to extend it from Fitchburg
to Brattleboro'. The cost on this section will
be about \$1,500,000; \$1,200,000 is already
subscribed in Boston.

This is considered sufficient to ensure its
completion to Brattleboro'. From that point
the Vermonters promise to carry it through to
Burlington. The whole stock 1,000,000, is
taken for an extension of the Fitchburg road
through Winchester, Mass., and Keen New-
Hampshire, to the Connecticut river at Bel-
low Falls, in Vermont. This is called the
Cheshire road, and will form one of the links
in the line between Boston and Burlington.

The grading is to commence immediately, and
the rails will be laid in the spring of '46. Be-
fore the lapse of three years, we shall see the
iron horse making his daily journey from
Lake Champlain to Boston Bay, and then soon
after, will the iron hand be joined between
Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence.

The Norfolk and Portsmouth Irish Repeal
Association, (says the Missouri Republican),
has been dissolved by a unanimous vote.
The members of the late Association say,
in the resolution adopted at their last meet-
ing, that their sense of Ireland's wrongs re-
main unchanged. The offensive speech of
Mr. O'Connell, at Dublin, recently, induced
this action on the part of the society. One
of the resolutions passed by it is as follows:

"Resolved, That we regard the language of
Mr. O'Connell as entirely uncalled for—a
bitter display of his hostility towards the
interests of our country, and well calculat-
ed to bring down upon them, if unrebuked by
the friends of Ireland in America, the un-
merited suspicion of being more alive to the
welfare of Ireland than firmly attached to
the fame, honor, and support of their ad-
opted country.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

We are glad to learn that the entire stock
of the Philadelphia and N. York Magnetic Tele-
graph Company has been subscribed, the first
instalment paid up, and the company organ-
ized. If satisfactory arrangements can be made
with the New-Jersey Railroad Company, the
telegraph will be in active operation between the
two cities long before the meeting of the next
session of Congress. We hope that no obsta-
cles to this desirable result will be interposed
by the promptings of a grasping cupidity,
which are generally as short sighted as they
are unpatriotic.—Constitution.

NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Seeing within the last few days a gen-
eral statement, abound in some of the newspa-
pers, of the number and size of our vessels
of war, distinguished, too, as their being in
commission or in ordinary, &c., we have
applied to the navy board for a complete
and accurate list of our navy, embracing
also their destination. They have been so
obliging as to furnish the following specifi-
cations, which we hasten to lay before the
readers of "The Union":

Ships of the line—10.

Pennsylvania, three decks, in commission
as a receiving ship at Norfolk.
Franklin, two decks, in ordinary at the
navy yard, Boston.
Columbus, two decks, in commission at
New York, destined for East Indies.
Ohio, two decks, in commission as a re-
ceiving ship at Boston.

North Carolina, two decks, in commission
as a receiving ship at New York.
Delaware, two decks, in ordinary at the
navy yard, Norfolk.
Alabama, two decks, on the stocks at
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Vermont, two decks, on the stocks at
Boston.

Virginia, do do Boston.
New York, do do Norfolk.

Frigates, first class—12.

United States, in ordinary at the navy-
yard, Boston.
Constitution, in commission in the East
Indies.

Potomac, in commission—home squadron.
Brandywine, in commission, on her re-
turn from East Indies.

Columbia, in ordinary at the navy-yard,
Norfolk.
Congress, in ordinary at the navy-yard,
Norfolk.

Cumberland, in commission in the Medi-
terranean.
Savannah, in commission in the Pacific.
Karitan, in commission on the coast of
Brazil.

Santee, on the stocks at Portsmouth, New
Hampshire.
Sabine, on the stocks at New York.
St. Lawrence, on the stocks at Norfolk.

Frigates, second class—2.

Constellation, in ordinary at the navy-
yard, Norfolk.
Macedonian, just returned from the coast
of Africa, and placed in ordinary at New
York yard.

Sloops of war, first class—17.

Saratoga, in commission.
John Adams, preparing for sea at the
navy-yard, New York.
Boston, in commission, coast of Brazil.
Vincennes, in commission, destined for the
East Indies.